

THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
ROSS & ROSSER,
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, - - JUNE 26, 1862.

Many new names have been added to our subscription list since our last issue, which is but evidence of the satisfaction the Bulletin gives and its increasing popularity. To our multitude of friends, we again reiterate our determination to spare neither pains nor expense, in our ceaseless efforts to make it all that its best friends can desire. Not only to our host of generous patrons have we been under deep obligations, but we feel especially gratified to the free and hearty encouragement which our brethren of the press have extended to the Bulletin, and were it becoming in us to make the exhibition we could fill quite a space with encomiums and words of cheer; but we have no intention of trespassing further on our readers, who themselves best know the amount and value of our labors. We would only remind our friends throughout the country of extensive arrangement for an abundant supply of substantial, entertaining, rich, varied and delightful reading. Any effort which may be made to commend our paper to the patronage of their friends, will be always appreciated.

Guerrilla War.

We regret very much to notice that this mode of fighting has been inaugurated in some of the counties in this State. These bands are generally composed of thieves, outcasts, murderers and prowling miscreants, who have no respect for law nor flag under which they sail. In fact no man's home is safe from depredations while these marauders infest our land. We do not know what steps the Government has taken to suppress them, but all good and law-abiding men, no matter what may be their political sentiments, should join heart in hand to bring these marauding bands to a prompt and severe reckoning.

On Wednesday, the 18th inst., began the annual Examination of the Female Department of the Maysville Institute, under the direct supervision of Miss J. R. PARKER, before a respectable audience of the patrons of the institution. The examining exercises of the first two days, were principally confined to the Junior classes of the School, the young ladies in this department, were undoubtedly thoroughly acquainted with all the studies through which they were compelled to pass so severe an examination. But the grandest sight which the people of our good city were ever called upon to behold, was the Exhibition upon Thursday night. Long before Old Sol his western couch had reached, our city was lively with strangers from afar, all anxious to catch a glimpse of the fairy creatures who were to make their appearance upon the occasion. At 7 o'clock, the doors were thrown open, previous to which time, an immense crowd had assembled about the old Courthouse, crowding, jostling, jamming, smashing, crashing, pulling, climbing, lifting and jabbering all anxious to get a seat; the benches, aisles, gallery and rostrum, were immediately filled to overflowing. The exercises of the evening soon began, but owing to the immense crowd, we were unable to hear all that was read and declaimed by the ladies. The Colloquies were both selected and performed in excellent taste and style. The closing Colloquy, "Search for Happiness," was a splendid affair; indeed the young ladies seemed.

"Angel spirits from some celestial region come." Thus closed the Exhibition. Upon Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, the Senior class took their seats upon the stage to receive their Graduating Diplomas. The Essay read, upon this occasion, were such as have seldom been the lot of our citizens to hear; they were written in a fine and elegant style, displaying a cultivated talent in the art of composition. The Diplomas were presented by the Rev. J. B. ZIMMER, with an appropriate address to the Graduates. The reading of the Valedictory closed the exercises of the Examination.

The negroes of Boston have held a public meeting to consider the subject of colonization. They don't believe in the project, and their resolutions are pointed.

Resolved, That when we wish to leave the United States we can find and pay for that Territory that shall suit us best.

Resolved, That when we are ready to leave we shall be able to pay our own expenses of travel.

Resolved, That we don't want to go now.

Resolved, That if anybody else wants us to go they must compel us.

MASONRY.—The fifteenth annual convocation of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of Kentucky was held in Lexington, on Thursday, the 12th instant. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz: Right Emment, Sir L. C. Steadman, of Georgetown, Grand Commander; Very Em, Sir Wm. M. Samuel, of Paris, Dep. G. Com. Em, Sir P. H. Jeffries, of Newport, Grand Generalissimo; Em, D. F. Wolf, of Lexington, Grand Captain General; Em, Sir Rev. R. G. Branch, of Lexington, Grand Prelate; Em, Sir John Clark, of Georgetown, Grand Secretary; Em, Sir L. D. Croninger, of Covington, Gr. Jun. Warden; Em, Sir W. G. Munger, of Louisville, Gr. Recorder; Em, Sir J. McCracken, of Lexington, Gr. Treas. Em, Sir A. J. Kroesing, of Lexington, Grand Standard Bearer; Em, Sir Henry Clark, of Georgetown, Gr. Sword Bearer; Em, Sir Henry Wolf, of Georgetown, Gr. Warden; and Em, John B. Richardson, of Lexington, Grand Sentinel.

An Excellent Article-Sound Sentiment.

We take the following excellent article from the New York Express, an old line Whig paper, never identified with the Democracy, but which inculcates sound views at this crisis. It says:

"VIOLENCE NOT PATRIOTISM."

"Many well-meaning people, and some not so well-meaning, just now, are disposed to make their own ideas and conduct the standard of other people's duty. It is not enough that they sincerely wish well for the country and speak well for the country, and what is better, act well for it. They are required to be noisy, violent and vehement; otherwise they are judged hastily, and are often charged with being in sympathy with the common enemy, if not open or disguised enemies. Of course, there is no justice in all this, and there is as little of common sense in such conduct as there is of justice and fair dealing. Another class of persons, whose zeal outstrips their good sense, allow no man to criticize the Administration without meeting him with the false accusation that he is unfaithful to the country.

"You are expected not only to approve the official acts of the President, but all the measures of the Administration—not only the tone and temper of his Inaugural Address, but all of his subsequent messages to Congress, but each and all of the separate measures of the members of his Cabinet—civil, military, financial, foreign, domestic and all. According to our old fashioned notion, one may be a good citizen, a true patriot, an honest man, and in all things an earnest and intelligent supporter of the best interests of the Government, without endorsing all the folly, all the mistakes, and all the frauds and all the violations of law and constitutional rights which have been only too common with those in power for the last fifteen months. To support the Government heartily, wholly, entirely, is one thing; to support the administration and administration, without regard to the wrongs committed, is quite another. The one may do for blind partisans and for holders of office, seekers of office, and all those whose zeal is measured by their interests.

"We have some things to commend in the President, and have never hesitated to say so cordially, promptly and sincerely, and we have seen other things to condemn—such as the appointment of Helper, and others of that stripe, his partial endorsement of Cameron's administration of the War Department, &c., with all the proofs on record of the downright knavery practiced while he was Secretary of War, the separation of different divisions of the army, to the great detriment of the public service, and some other things which, however well-meant, we can not regard as wisely done.

"All such judgments founded upon as honest convictions as those entertained by the President, or by any of his friends, may not only be entertained, but expressed. They come from as loyal, true-hearted and as devoted men to the country as any in the public service on pay, or out of it, giving a blind homage to men in power because they are in power, without one reason for the faith that is in them. We repeat that neither profession, nor violence, nor party zeal, nor pharisaical pride, gives any evidence of an honest love of country, or of valuable service to its best interests; the conduct of the Administration is far from being undeserving of censure."

Masonic Celebration.

Tuesday was a gala day, for the Brethren of the Mystic Tie, in this portion of our State. The 24th of June, is Masonically called, "St. John's Day," being the anniversary of the birth of that illustrious patron of the order. The day was duly celebrated in Flemingsburg, and the brethren of our city being invited to participate, many of them did so. The celebration drew a great crowd to Flemingsburg—nor were the smiles of beauty wanting on the occasion—many a lady fair mingled in the happy throng. The attendance among the Fraternity, was variously estimated at from 200 to 250. The procession was formed at 10 o'clock, and after marching through the principal street, they repaired to a beautiful grove near town, where after a Prayer, by the Rev. J. P. Hendrick, an able Address was delivered by Hon. L. M. Cox, which was listened to with marked attention by the vast assemblage. At the conclusion of the address, the crowd was invited to partake of a most bountiful repast. Upon again reassembling they were entertained by Messrs. Fitch and McGuire in eloquent and glowing speeches. The Grand Master of Kentucky, H. Bassett, Esq., of our city, in response to numerous calls, made a few remarks, after which the procession re-formed and returned to town; each one expressing himself delighted with the manner in which the day was spent. We think that "St. John's Day" will long be remembered by the citizens of Flemingsburg.

Less than a year ago, there was scarcely a black republican paper in the land, that did not denounce every Democratic paper as "disunionists." Now, we don't see a black republican paper that even pretends to be for the Union. They talk mightily grandly of the 'National Flag floating in glorious triumph,' &c., but stop right there, without adding, 'over a restored Union.' The effort to make even the pretence would freeze their blood.

Milwaukee, Wis., is the greatest exporting place for wheat in the world. For some time past 200,000 bushels have been shipped every day.

The annual examination of the Male department of the Maysville Institute, began upon Monday, the 16th inst., before a respectable and an appreciative audience. The exercises of the first day, consisted principally of an examination in the Mathematical branches, concluding with a number of selected declamations by the Juniors, who, considering their size and age, acquitted themselves with honor. Upon the second day, the first class called, was that of Chemistry; the young gentlemen displayed a decided proficiency in the study. Trigonometry, Geometry and Surveying, were next called, the several members of these classes, worked and explained with ease and expertness, the problems given to them. The examination of the Classical department in Caesar, Virgil, Livy and Horace, did honor to the young gentlemen and the school of which they were members. A class in Intellectual Philosophy was next examined, which closed the examining exercises of the day. The Junior Debating Society were next on the rostrum, and argued, in eloquent style, the following question: "Do facts or fiction contribute most to our mental enjoyment." An eloquent address, delivered by one of the members of the school, concluded the exercises of the day. The grand closing oration and finale of the Examination, was the celebration of the Anniversary of the Maysville Literary Society, on Tuesday night, which was witnessed by one of the most respectable and attentive audiences, that was ever our lot to behold; the perfect attention of the assembled crowd testified to the manner in which the exercises were conducted. The members of this Society proved themselves an honor to the School and to their gentlemanly Principal.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Richmond Dispatch says that it can no longer be denied that Gen. Jackson has been heavily reinforced lately, and that the Federal columns must either combine or fall back across the Potomac.

A letter to the New York Tribune, says Gen. Blenker has been removed by Gen. Fremont for insubordination. Gen. Carl Schurz has been appointed to succeed him.

A dispatch from Gen. McClellan's army announces the restoration of Gen. Birney to his command, he having been acquitted by court martial.

The majority in 83 counties against the new Constitution, for Illinois, is 21,000.—The 17 counties to hear from gave a democratic majority in 1860 of about 9,500. The three negro propositions are adopted. The blank clause is yet in doubt.

A New Orleans letter, of the 24th, says: A few days ago, Gen. Williams, stationed at Baton Rouge, sent Col. McMillen, of the 21st Indiana, with a guard, to seize some property. As they were on the road they were fired upon by two guerrillas, and Col. McMillen was slightly wounded with buckshot. The guard fired upon the guerrillas, and killed one and captured the other.

Gen. Williams wrote to Gen. Butler for instructions as to the course to be pursued toward guerrillas. The General answered as follows: "You ask me what shall be done with guerrillas. They should be captured, tried at the Drum Head by a Military Commission and every man shot who refuses to surrender. The property they have taken should be restored to the owners, and the guerrillas should be hanged. There is only one way in which you can err toward them and that is by a want of prompt severity."

Richmond papers of Saturday, contain a brief account from Charleston of a bloody battle fought Monday, of last week, between five National regiments and a battery of Parrott guns and parts of four Rebel regiments, and a battery. The battle lasted all day, with a heavy loss on both sides. The Charleston Mercury feared the battle would be renewed the next day, and expressed apprehensions for the safety of the city in consequence of the great exhaustion of the Southern troops and the loss of many officers. Gen. Evans and Pemberton had complimented the Rebel troops for their bravery in standing up under the heavy fire of shells and shot from our gunboats and batteries. The fight took place four miles from Charleston, and from the tone of an editorial in the Mercury, I should think the Rebels have been cut off from retreat from James Island by our gunboats. If this should be so, Charleston must soon fall.

A Dispatch from Memphis, dated June 19th, says: An expedition, composed of gunboats and accompanied by transports carrying the forty-third and forty-sixth Indiana regiments, under Col. Fitch, were sent from here some days since to remove the obstructions from White River. On the 17th, the expedition reached St. Charles, where the rebels had erected a battery, and an engagement ensued, lasting an hour and a half. While the gunboats engaged the battery, the troops, under Col. Fitch, landed a short distance below and proceeded to storm the place. During the commencing a ball passed through the steam drum of the Monitor City, filling the vessel with escaping vapor, scalding nearly every one on board. Twenty-three officers and crew, out of 175, escaped unhurt; many of the crew were frantic from injuries, and jumped overboard. Apprised of the position of affairs at the river, Col. Fitch pushed forward and carried the fort by storm, at the point of the bayonet. About 200 rebels escaped, and over 150 are reported killed and wounded. Thirty prisoners, among them Col. Fry, who was wounded, were brought up on the Donastoga.

The Arabia, from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax, on Tuesday morning, 24th instant. Questions had been put in both houses of Parliament, relative to the rumors of mediation in American affairs; and also in regard to Gen. Butler's proclamation relating to the fall of New Orleans. Earl Russell and Lord Palmerston said the mediation rumors were unfounded. No propositions on the subject had been made, and there were no present intentions of such a step. Gen. Butler's proclamation was denounced, and the hope expressed that the United States Government would disavow it.

AGRICULTURAL.

For the Bulletin.

MAMMOTH CLOVER.

This plant, called by different names in different localities, such as *Pea Vine Clover*, in Herkimer Co., N. Y.; *Mammoth Clover*, in Northern Illinois; and here (Mass.) *Northern Clover*, has many qualities to recommend it to general cultivation in this locality.

Firstly, its enormous growth on good soils, averaging four feet over entire fields, making at least double herbage produced by the Dwarf or Virginia Clover, in common cultivation.

Secondly, less liability to injury from drought than any other, and much less so than any of the Grasses. As soon as it gets a hold upon the soil, its long roots strike deep below the reach of ordinary surface drought. It has never been known to be affected by the dryest seasons, since its introduction.

Thirdly, it maintains a steady and continuous growth if grazed, and remains perfectly fresh and green throughout our very hottest and dryest seasons, from early spring until fall frosts; furnishing more grazing than double the surface of our small variety, that maintains its greenness but little more than six weeks.

Fourthly, it ripens with Timothy and is very valuable as a mixture with it for Hay. It is a valuable Hay plant alone, having the important advantage of late ripening after the farmer has laid by his corn crop. Clover makes the very best of Hay, but the small variety ripens and requires cutting in the very midst of our corn cultivation; a serious objection, completely remedied by cultivating the *Pea Vine* variety. It ripens slowly and remains a long time in a suitable condition for cutting. With the Dwarf variety the seed is made from the second crop; not so with this, the seed is from the main crop, and if left for seed, is found to mature about the first week in August, in this latitude. The seed has been grown most successfully in this country, the past year, by John Henry Curtis, Esq., yet most of the seeds have been brought here from the Western Reserve in Ohio, Lake county, Illinois, and Herkimer county, New York. Its value for Hay, like any other Clover, depends very much on the manner of curing; when partly dried its strength is quickly stepped out by heavy rain; or its leaves lost by over-drying in the hot sun, and to be good must be cut in full bloom and cured in the swath and cock. When allowed to mature its seeds, it has but little Hay value, but take it all in all it is very valuable and should supersede the small variety.

From the Genesee Farmer.

FEEDING FARM STOCK.

All know, in cleaning land, what a small amount of ash is left as the residue of the mighty forest. Carbon, or charcoal, exists in the vegetable kingdom in much larger proportion than any other element. Nitrogen is found only in very small quantity, yet its presence is absolutely necessary. No vitality or organization is found without it. There are many substances in vegetables that contain nitrogen, but they are not integral portions of the plant. They are merely vegetable deposits, corresponding with the deposits of fat in the animal organization. These deposits, such as starch, sugar, gum, etc., are destitute of nitrogen, and are composed of carbon and the elements of water. They are therefore called carbonaceous compounds. Those substances which contain nitrogen, and every vital part of a plant and animal does contain it—are called nitrogenous substances. They are composed of all the four organic elements—oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and carbon—united in definite proportions in all plants and animals.

If we take a piece of carbon, or charcoal, and burn it in a stove, it gives out an amount of heat proportionate to the amount burned. The carbon of food, when taken into the animal system, is burnt in precisely the same way as that in the stove, and gives out exactly the same amount of heat. It is well known, that when any heated body is surrounded with colder substances, the heat will fly off from the heated body, till all become of an equal temperature. And it is also well known, that no fire would be needed to keep a stove at a given heat, when exposed to a cold temperature, than when in a warm one. An animal is affected in this respect in precisely the same manner as a stove. The temperature of the animal body is the same at the North pole as at the Equator, when at a blood heat temperature, as when in an atmosphere 40° below zero. It must be, therefore, that this body is heated from within; and that the colder the air, the more heat there must be produced, and consequently the more carbon must there be burned in the lungs to generate it. Hence it is that in cold weather we eat much more food, and that of a more carbonaceous character, than in hot weather. Warmth, to a certain point, is equivalent to an increase of carbon in the food.

The nitrogenous substances of vegetables are precisely the same in composition as the muscles or flesh of animals; and it is supposed that the nitrogenous substances of vegetables are converted into flesh without decomposition. Hence the assertion by many able chemists, that the nutritive quality of a food is in direct proportion to the amount of these nitrogenous or flesh-forming substances. Bousingault, the most reliable agricultural chemist in the world, has given tables of equivalents, founded on this principle. According to them, peas contain three times as much nitrogen as maize, and are consequently three times as nutritious. Bran, too, is much more nutritious than the finest wheat flour; while an immature corn stalk would be more nutritious than one perfectly elaborated. The experiments of Lawes and Gilbert throw much doubt on the correctness of this theory. One thing at least is demonstrated—that the amount of nitrogen a food contains in no way regulates the amount consumed by the animal. Thus, a hog will eat as much peas as corn; while in this one case he will eat three times as much nitrogen as in the other. We arrive at the conclusion, that the

amount of food an animal will consume, other things being equal, depends upon the amount of available carbonaceous substances it contains, irrespective of the nitrogenous. This was invariably found to be the case throughout a very extensive series of experiments. To give more for 100 lbs. of bran than for 100 lbs. of flour, because it contains more nitrogen would not be wise. Neither would it be economical to give three times as much for a bushel of peas as for a bushel of corn, because it contains three times as much nitrogen; for though the animal will increase somewhat more when fed on peas than on corn, yet he will eat till he has obtained the necessary amount of carbonaceous matter, and of which corn contains much more than peas. The fact is, that nitrogenous substances are in excess of the available carbonaceous. Otherwise, why is it that we strip the nitrogenous bran from the starch of wheat? Why is it that we churn so much milk for its carbonaceous compound—butter; while nitrogenous matter, casein or curd, is given to the hogs in the buttermilk? Why is it that we eat so much fat meat and pork? How is it that sugar has become a necessary to nine-tenths of the world; and that rice and tapioca are found in every household?

A natural conclusion, from these facts, would be to grow those plants, as food for animals which contain the most available carbon; or, in other words, the most starch, sugar, oil, etc.

But agriculture is a complex art. We must be careful how we jump at conclusions. In Mr. Lawes' wheat experiments, systematically continued on the same soil for fifteen successive years, the most important fact demonstrated is this: *The wheat plant, during its growth, destroys ammonia.* That is to say, that much more ammonia is required to produce a crop of wheat than the entire crop of grain and straw contains when fully matured. It was found, in several hundred experiments, that an application of ammonia increased the crop up to a certain point, dependent on climate influences, in proportion to the amount supplied; but that about five times as much ammonia is required to produce a given increase of wheat than it contains when grown.

Mr. Lawes' experiments on turnips, peas, beans, clover, etc., show that these crops do not destroy ammonia during their growth; and that if sufficient available inorganic matter be present, they can obtain sufficient ammonia for an average crop, from the atmosphere. Whether corn, oats, barley, timothy, and other cereals, destroy ammonia, is not yet proved, but it is highly probable. Let us admit that these cereals, like wheat, destroy ammonia during their growth, and that peas, beans, clover, lentils, etc., do not; and see how it affects the subject of rotation.

On a farm, then, where wheat, maize, barley, and oats, are grown as well as timothy and other grasses, for feeding purposes, it must be evident that there is an immense destruction of ammonia; and that if we are to obtain large crops, large quantities of ammonia must in one way or other be placed in the soil. The cheapest way, under most circumstances, of increasing the ammonia on a farm is, by growing those crops which do not destroy it during their growth, but on the other hand, retain that which is brought to them in rain from the atmosphere.

At least one-half the dry food given to an animal is consumed in the production of animal heat, and escapes as carbonic acid and water in breath and perspiration. The nitrogen of the food, however, is not given off in a gaseous state, but, except a small portion, retained in the increase of animal, is all thrown out of the system in liquid and solid excrements, the former containing often six times as much as the latter.

A crop of clover, in root and branch, often contains 80 lbs. of nitrogen, the greatest part of which is probably derived from the atmosphere; and this clover, plowed in or eaten on the farm by animals, would furnish 80 lbs. of ammonia for a wheat, corn, or timothy crop, which would be increased accordingly. This 80 lbs. of ammonia can not be purchased in an artificial form for less than \$12. A good average crop of peas contains about as much nitrogen as the clover, and, like it, obtains most of it from the atmosphere. The same can be said of turnips, mangels, beets, carrots, beans, tares, &c.

It will be seen, then, that while maize in one sense is much more nutritious than peas—containing more available carbon—yet this nutritious quality is produced at such an expense of the ammonia of the soil, that it can not be grown for feeding purposes, unless a high price is obtained for the meat. Peas, though in one sense less nutritious, have been produced at so little expense to the soil, as compared with corn, and besides contain so large a quantity of nitrogen, that their growth and consumption on the farm can not fail to be comparatively profitable. The comparison between timothy grass and clover is equally true for the same reasons, unfavorable to the growth of timothy for the purpose of feeding to animals on the farm. Not only does it contain less nitrogen, but it has consumed much ammonia during its growth. If this is correct, the theory, it cannot be far wrong to say that the average yield of wheat, maize, barley, oats, and timothy, on any farm, will be in direct proportion to the quantity of clover, peas, turnips, etc., raised and consumed on the farm.

Negroes better than White Men.

A Union man, a citizen of the Valley of Virginia, the scene of the recent conflicts, who was compelled to abandon his home, with a number of others, and accompany the Union army on its retreat across the Potomac, retreat, which caused much hard feeling, not only among the loyal Virginians, but among the Union soldiers also. This gentleman says that, in the retreat, Gen. Banks furnished Government transportation for negroes, who accompanied our army, while the white people—men, women, and children—who were fleeing from their homes, were compelled to walk, and he saw stout negroes riding in Government wagons, while sick and wounded soldiers were walking. Such things as this are calculated to produce the most unhappy effect, not only upon the Union people of the rebellious States, but upon our own soldiers; and this gentleman states that the Western troops, particularly, were greatly angered at seeing such partiality manifested for the negro.—New Albany Ledger.

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STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICES!

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Your obt. Servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

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CAUTION.
As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing and see that the full name,

"SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE," is written on the wrapper; all others are swind

THE BULLETIN.

OFFICE—Second Street, Opposite
Cadwallader's Photograph Gallery.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, JUNE 26

Those who receive a copy of the Dollar Weekly Bulletin, and wishing to subscribe will receive it regularly by remitting ONE DOLLAR.

Our terms invariably in advance.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM S. RAND as a Democratic candidate for the Legislature, from Lewis county.

Lost or taken by mistake, from the steamer BOSTON, on Saturday evening, June 21st, a CARPETBAG, marked on the bottom "Mrs. Forman." The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the above at the Goddard House.

Mr. Henry T. Weedon, formerly of this city, was killed in the late engagement at Princeton, Va.

CHEAP LABOR.—The Philadelphia Evening Journal says that the great influx of negroes into Chester county, Penn., has so reduced the price of labor that the negroes actually work for ten cents a day.

All those standing in need of cheap family groceries will do well to give Mr. LLOYD, on Second street a call before purchasing elsewhere. He has a very extensive lot on hand which he will sell at very low figures.

CORRECTION.—We have been requested to say, that neither a National or Confederate Flag was waved during the Exhibition, of the MAYSVILLE INSTITUTE, on Thursday evening last. The flag that gave offence was the National Flag of Peru.

CAPTURE OF GENERAL HINDMAN.—The Cairo correspondent of the Chicago Tribune announces that among the prisoners taken by General Fitch on White River is General Hindman, who has been commanding the Confederates in that quarter. He was formerly a member of Congress from Arkansas, and is a man of considerable ability. He distinguished himself at the battle of Shiloh, and was wounded in that engagement.

We would advise all who have a taste for the fine Arts, to call at the Gallery of our friend Cadwallader. They will be welcome there, even though they may go as mere spectators; and no matter what language they speak, whether it be German, Spanish or Italian, they will find there those who are fully competent to converse with them.

We were exceedingly gratified and surprised on visiting the extensive Flour, Grain and Tobacco warehouse of Mr. L. H. LONG, to see the vast amount of business transacted in that line. Farmers having Wheat, Barley, Rye and Tobacco to dispose of will find it to their interest to give Mr. Long a call; as he pays the highest cash prices for produce. We can confidently commend him to our friends throughout the country, as a man of high integrity and great business knowledge. His card will be found in another column.

A heavy thunder storm passed over our city last Monday evening. For an hour the lightning was constant, and the rain fell in torrents.

It is stated positively in a Montgomery (Ala.) paper that Beauregard and his staff have gone to Richmond, and that a considerable portion of the army will follow him.

We understand that, during last week, one thousand mules and seven hundred and fifty beef cattle have crossed the Ohio river at Covington. They came principally from Fayette, Madison, Scott, Bourbon and Harrison counties, and were shipped by rail from Cincinnati eastward. They are believed to be for Government use.

On Monday of last week, as a Mr. Ford and wife were returning from Georgetown, Ky., to Midway, where they resided, the horse they were driving took fright, near Elkhorn creek, and dashed off at a furious pace. Coming to the creek, he rushed in, the buggy was capsized, throwing both its occupants out, and Mr. Ford was drowned.

Mrs. Lee, wife of Gen. Robt. E. Lee, Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate Army, who with her two daughters were captured about three weeks ago, have been released. They are now in Richmond.

Mr. George W. Tudor, dealer in Stoves, Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware, No. 33 Market street; is a capital person with whom to deal; because he has a most choice stock, and sells it at the lowest cash prices. George is a very energetic, enterprising business man, gentlemanly and accommodating, and always ready to give a good bargain to his customers. See advertisement in another column and judge for yourself.

From an advertisement in to-day's paper, it will be found that Mr. L. STINE, has a large and handsome stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Gentlemen's furnishing goods. If any of our readers want a coat, pants, vest, or anything in this line, "done up to order," and in a style to captivate, just call on friend STINE. If the garment don't suit, we'll pay the doctor!

Ninety-six horses and one hundred and six mules, condemned by the Government as unfit for service, were sold at Louisville, last week, at an average price of \$46 per head.

The Charleston, S. C., Mercury of May 14, reports a sale of thirty negroes in that city, at an average of \$160 each.

Nine hundred and thirty soldiers have died in the Louisville hospitals, from Sept. 18th, to the 6th day of this month.

SUBJECTS UNDER CONSIDERATION IN CONGRESS.—Confiscation, for the Nigger—Emancipation for the Nigger—Taxation of white men for the Nigger.

The Peach crop has been entirely cut off in most parts of Iowa. 'Per contra,' the crop promises an abundant yield in Southern Illinois.

Gen. Halleck married a grand-daughter of Alexander Hamilton—the daughter of Schuyler Hamilton.

The President offers, by proclamation, nearly 400,000 acres of land, in Oregon, at public sale, next October.

The Indianapolis Sentinel says that Mad. Beauregard is a niece of Mr. Thomas Stout, one of the oldest citizens of that county, living about three miles from the city.

BY TELEGRAPH.

HALIFAX, June 24.—The Arabia arrived this morning.

GREAT BRITAIN.—In the House of Commons in answer to an inquiry from Mr. Clay, relative to interference of the United States cruisers with British vessels, and particularly in regard to the case of the steamer Circassian, captured in neutral waters, Mr. Russell said he could not give an answer at present.

The case of the Circassian being under consideration in the House of Lords, Earl Carnarvon asked whether the Government had protested against General Butler's proclamation relative to the ladies of New Orleans.

Earl Russell said that the Government believed the proclamation was authorized, but the Government had no information in regard to the action of the United States Government in the way of approval or disapproval. For his own part he (Russell) hoped the United States government would, for its sake, refuse its sanction to it and disavow it.

In the House of Commons, on the 13th Lord Palmerston said, in answer to a question, that no communication had been received from the French Government on the subject of mediation in America, and the British Government had no intention at present to offer mediation.

Lord Palmerston said that no man could read General Butler's proclamation without feelings of the deepest indignation. (Cheers) It was a proclamation to which he did not scruple to attach the epithet "infamous."

The Paris papers say that the approaching visit of Count Persigny to London is exclusively political, and it is expected he will submit to the English Cabinet the private views of the Emperor relative to a joint mediation in America.

The Paris Press says the Patrie has gone too far in its statements relative to mediation.

The Daily News argues against interference in America, and contends that England has good reasons for not wishing to see carried out the intervention policy of Napoleon.

It is estimated that the cotton throughout England on the 1st of June was 428,000 bales against 1,645,000 at the same date last year.

WASHINGTON, June 24—3 P. M.—No dispatches indicating battles or engagements in any quarter had been received at the War Department up to half-past two o'clock this afternoon.

The Senate is considering the Confiscation Bill.

Pride was born in Heaven, but, forgetting by what way she fell from it, has never been able to find her way back.

Commercial.

MAYSVILLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, June 26 1862.

Sugar—New Orleans, 10½ to 11c.

Molasses—none in the market.

Coffee 22c.

Wheat—White selling at \$9 to \$5c. Red 70 to 75.

Flour—Selling at from \$4 to \$4.75.

Whisky—Market firm Nelson's extra selling at 21½c.

Corn Sugar, 12½ to 14c.

Gran " 12½c.

Loaf " 12½c.

Bacon 5c. for clear sides—no demand for Hams or Shoulders.

Tobacco—Selling at 40c to 50c.

Mackerel—Bbls. \$18.00; Half bbls. \$9.75; \$7.50.

SALT—40 cents per bushel.

Iron—Nail Iron 2½; Nail Iron 6½; Horse Shoe 3½.

Nails—3c. for 10d.

Rick—8c. per lb.

FLOUR—50 cents per lb.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 24.

Flour—\$4.20 to \$4.60 for Family; \$4.75 for Extra.

Whisky—\$2.25 to \$2.40 per gal.

LARD—74½ to 75½ per lb.

PORK—Mess Pork \$9.75 to \$10.00.

BACON—5c. for clear sides, rib and clear sides.

GROCERIES—Sugar \$14.00 to \$15.00. Coffee \$20.00 to \$22.00.

Molasses 50c.

WHEAT—Red \$0.85 to \$0.90; White \$0.90 to \$0.95.

CORN—30c per bushel.

OATS—30c per bushel.

RYE—45c per bushel.

BARLEY—30c for spring and fall.

New York Cattle Market.

New York, June 24.

Beef Cattle—first quality \$3.25 to \$3.75 per 100 lbs.; ordinary \$2.00 to \$2.50; inferior \$1.50 to \$2.00.

Sheep and Lambs—prime quality, \$3.50 per head; ordinary, \$2.50 to \$3.00; common, \$2.00 to \$2.50.

Swine—Corn-fed, \$3.50 to \$4.00 per lb.; still-fed, \$3.00 to \$3.50.

Milk Cows are in moderate request and prices low. They range from \$15 to \$25.

Prime milkers are scarce and wanted for family use.

JOB PRINTING!

Plain and Fancy Job Printing

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE

Bulletin Office!

This department of our Establishment is now complete, and inferior to none in Kentucky.

We are prepared to meet all orders, of any and every description, promptly and on short notice and at prices greatly reduced from those of former year.

To one and all we would say hand in your Orders as we will neither be excelled in

LOW PRICES!

nor

STYLE OF WORKMANSHIP!!

300 REAMS OF WRAPPING PAPER, assorted sizes for sale by

H. C. LLOYD, Second Street.

June 25

NOTICE!

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of W. H. & J. A. LOUGHRIDGE, will please call and settle. And all persons having claims against the said firm, will present them for settlement.

June 25 J. A. LOUGHRIDGE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the estate of W. T. CASTO, dec'd., will please present them, properly authenticated, for payment.

These indebted to said estate will call immediately at the office of Stanton and Thorpe, and pay the amount of their indebtedness and save costs.

RICHARD DAWSON, Administrator.

Maysville, June 19, 1862.

LOUIS STINE

MERCHANT TAILOR

AND GENTS FURNISHER.

SECOND STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A

choice assortment of all Seasonable Goods in his line, which he is prepared to dispose of at the lowest rates for CASH. He solicits a call from his friends and pledges his best efforts to give satisfaction.

June 12, 1862. LOUIS STINE.

FRANK & COONS.

Attorneys at Law.

MAYSVILLE, KY.

Prompt attention paid to Collecting.

June 12, 1862.

GOOD NEWS

FOR THE PEOPLE!

PROMPTNESS MY MOTTO!

SATISFACTION MY AIM!

GEO. W. TUDOR,

MAYSVILLE, - - - - KENTUCKY.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM

his friends and the public, that he has just received another large lot of STOVES,

HOLLOW WARE, &c.

Also keep constantly on hand, and MANUFACTURE TO ORDER, all articles in the line of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

JOBBING IN THIS LINE DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

Please call and examine Goods and Prices. I also keep on hand a large stock of Hardware, and am also selling many of the above Goods Lower than any other house in Maysville.

GEO. W. TUDOR,

35 Market St., bet. 2nd & 3rd Sts., next door to William Watkins.

Maysville, June 19 1862-ly

R. C. MOSE, W. H. COLVIN.

ROSS & COLVIN,

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL

PAINTERS,

Shop on 2nd Street, over Gurney's Meat Store,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

PAINTING, GILDING, GLAZING AND

PAPER HANGING, done in the latest and most approved style, and with dispatch.

June 18th, 1862.

TO CITY AND COUNTRY

MERCHANTS!

WE ARE NOW PREPARED

to sell all kinds of SOAP & CANDLES equal in quality to Cincinnati or any other market.

"Hornet Brand" Goods at less prices, which the following list will show:

CANDLES.

SOAP.

Mould Candles 10c.

Extra 11c.

Family Soap, No. 1, 4½

10c.

Summer Mould 12c.

Extra Family Candles 13c.

German 14c.

24lbs to box 15c.

Star Candles 16c.

"extra" 60 to 75

per dozen.

Glycerine 60 to 75

per dozen.

Five per cent off for CASH in any quantities to such purchasers.

Cash paid for Tallow and Grease.

Address,

BELL & COLLINS,

Soap and Candle Factory Maysville, Ky.

PAPER! PAPER!!

SPEER & STEPHENS,

PAPER MANUFACTURERS

AND DEALERS IN

PAPER OF ALL KINDS.

Keep constantly on hand a large & varied stock of

NEWS, BOOK & COLORED PAPERS.

Of various sizes and weights.

Our papers are of superior quality, and for

text, color and finish, are unsurpassed in this

market. Consumers will consult their own

interests by giving us a call.

Cash paid for RAGS.

158 Main Street, above 4th St.,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

J. C. ADAMS,

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law,

GREENSBURG, KY.

WILL continue to Practice in the Circuit

Courts of Kentucky, and will attend

promptly to all business that may be intrusted to

his care, special and prompt attention will be

given to collections.

Discretion to the office of Presiding Judge

of the County Court and Judge of the Quarterly

Court, does not interfere with his practice in the

Circuit Courts.

NEW

GRAIN, GROCERY,

AND

COMMISSION HOUSE,

Corner of 3rd & Market Streets,

MAYSVILLE, - - - KENTUCKY.

I HAVE JUST OPENED A GRAIN, GROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE in the house formerly occupied by Jas. C. Brookover, north-east Corner of Third & Market Sts. I will pay the highest market price in cash for WHEAT, RYE and BARLEY.

I have just received a full stock of Groceries, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Fish, Tobacco, Salt, &c., &c., together with a general assortment of all articles in the Grocery line; all warranted to be of the best quality. My goods have been bought exclusively for Cash, and will be sold for Cash or Country Produce, at very small profits.

I have also on hand a large stock of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

Commission, Storage & Forwarding Business attended to with promptness.

All persons desirous of getting the worth of their money, will please give me a call.

June 19th, 1862. BEN PHISTER.

CRUSHED, Powdered and Granulated Sugar, of best quality, in store and for sale low by

BEN PHISTER,

Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

June 19

SYRUP.—Philadelphia and Baltimore Syrups, in barrels, half barrels and 10 gal. kegs, for sale low by

BEN PHISTER,

Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

June 19

TOBACCO of all grades and prices, for sale by

BEN PHISTER,

Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

June 19

VINEGAR of the best quality, for sale by

BEN PHISTER,

Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

June 19

WHISKY a very choice article for harvest use, for sale low by

BEN PHISTER,

Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

June 19

APPLE BRANDY old and mellow of best quality, in store and for sale by

BEN PHISTER,

Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

June 19

SALT—in store and arriving, for sale at lowest rates by

BEN PHISTER,

Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

June 19

FISH—Mackerel and White Fish, in barrels, at barrel, quarter barrels and kits, of best brands for sale at lowest rates by

BEN PHISTER,

Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

June 19

TEA—a very superior article, the best imported in the store and for sale by

BEN PHISTER,

Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

June 19

ROSE—the pure Carolina Rose, for sale by

BEN PHISTER,

Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

June 19

CANDLES.—Star and Summer Mould Candles, of best quality, at BEN PHISTER'S.

June 19

SOAP & STARCH, of best brands, for sale low by

BEN PHISTER,

Cor. 3rd &

KENTUCKY EMANCIPATION.

From the subjoined extracts which we take from the New York Herald of Monday, it appears that "Mr. J. F. Brennan and several other gentlemen, some of them natives and all of them for many years citizens of Louisville," have inaugurated a scheme to promote the emancipation of the negroes of Kentucky. To this end, and to inform the public mind, Mr. B. is soliciting money in the North to sustain a weekly paper to be devoted to that purpose for one year, and it seems that one number of the paper, the Kentucky Freeman, has already been issued.

We copy Mr. Brennan's circular, together with the comments of the Herald:

[From the New York Herald, Monday.]
New York Money Wanted for an Abolition Agitation in Kentucky.

At all times all sorts of provincial money beggars may be found in the metropolis, and the veriest "confidence man" is often the most successful in pulling the wool over the eyes of our philanthropic citizens and the spare change out of their pockets. The author of the following circular, however, in coming to this city at this time, to collect money for the purposes of an abolition agitation in Kentucky, is we apprehend, somewhat out of his latitude, notwithstanding the distinguished names from among our fellow citizens which he has secured to give him a start. The conservative Union reader will judge of the merits of the Kentucky abolitionists' case from his circular in the premises, which is as follows:

PRIVATE HOTEL, No. 80, WHITE STREET.
New York, June 9, 1862.

RESPECTED SIR: In April last several gentlemen, some of them natives, and all of them for many years residents of the city of Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, resolved to spend their labor freely, and their means to great an extent as they could possibly afford in the establishment and publication of a weekly journal, to be exclusively devoted to advocating the gradual emancipation of the 400,000 slaves of that State, under the conditions embodied in the message of the President of the 6th of last March, and adopted by Congress.

Knowing how little assistance they would receive from citizens of Kentucky for such a purpose, but believing that the wealthy friends of freedom in the free States would aid them, these gentlemen appointed the writer (one of their number) to travel in the Middle and Eastern States, and solicit such subscriptions in aid of this purpose as will enable them to disseminate 10,000 copies of the Kentucky Freeman weekly for one year among the owners of the 400,000 slaves in Kentucky. As a gentleman whose name has been connected with liberal subscriptions for every good work presented to your notice, the writer has been advised to approach you; but knowing how difficult it is to obtain a personal interview of sufficient duration to enable him to place his business in proper light before you he adopts this method of doing so, in the fervent trust that he does not do so in vain. In Kentucky this journal is an absolute necessity, as all information upon the relative value of free and slave labor has hitherto been persistently and methodically denied to the people; and even at present, though nominally supporting the views of the administration, the leading daily journal of the State most carefully excludes from its columns all reference to and discussion of slavery as a condition, advocating the Union, it is true, but the Union as it was, not the Union regenerated and delivered from the degradation of slavery, as it ought to be, and as the only means of obtaining permanent peace and prosperity for this nation, it must be.

And from the fact that Kentucky did not, by the act of her Legislature, as nearly every other slave State did, adopt the ultimatum of secession, when reconstruction of the governments of these rebel States takes place, she will maintain intact her original position, and thus be enabled to conserve slavery, and will, if no change be effected in the minds of her people, without doubt do so longer than any other State. By so much more, then, is there a crying necessity for the regular publication of a journal that by prudent, kind, moderate, statistically correct, and logically argumentative articles will appeal weekly to the better natures of the people, enlighten the public mind, and win it to embrace the views of the Government upon this subject.

Having been allowed the privilege of doing so, the writer has the honor of referring you to the following gentleman, who, among others prominently known in this city, have already contributed of their means to the object of this appeal: Hiram Barney, Esq., Collector of the port of New York; John J. Sisco, Esq., Assistant Treasury of United States; Wm. M. Everts, Esq., No. 2, Hanover street; Edward A. Stansbury, Esq., President Metropolitan Insurance Co., 108 Broadway; Simeon Draper, Esq., No. 30, Pine street.

Relying upon receiving from you such a response to this appeal as may be convenient, in view of the many calls which he doubts not you are desired to meet, and believing that scarcely any cause you could assist would be more permanently laudable than this, the writer, on behalf of himself and colleagues, in this self-imposed and at present thankless task, with sentiments of the most profound respect, begs to remain your very obedient servant.

J. F. BRENNAN.

Agent and Corresponding Editor Kentucky Freeman.

P. S.—Your response addressed to the writer, at No. 80, White street, will meet with ready acknowledgment, and should it contain your cheque, a receipt for the amount. Please receive with this copy of the initial number of the Kentucky Freeman, for your personal inspection and perusal.

Here we have some very interesting admissions. First, it appears that the people of Kentucky are too slow in this business of abolition: that they are not disposed to subscribe to abolition publications, and that the only way to introduce such reading among them is by gratuitous circulation. Next, it seems that in Kentucky a gratuitous abolition organ "is an absolute necessity, as all information upon the relative value of free and slave labor has hitherto been persistently and methodically denied to the people," and that the Union papers of Kentucky, while supporting the Union, ignore the discussion of slavery, and advocate the "Union as it was, not the Union regenerated and delivered from the degradation of slavery, as it ought to be, and as the only means of obtaining permanent peace and prosperity for this nation, it must be. Lastly, it appears that Kentucky will be content to remain a slave State, unless pushed into the work of emancipation by a violent abolition agitation from the free States.

This is the mission of Mr. Brennan to New York—to raise money to get up a vio-

lent abolition agitation in Kentucky, as a part of that comprehensive radical abolition scheme of exasperating this war on the part of the Government into a bloody and remorseless crusade for the extirpation of slavery throughout the South. Let our free States assist Mr. Brennan and his abolition co-laborers in the border slave States, and we may very soon have them boiling over again with all the art elements of rebellion. The city of New York adheres to the Union policy of President Lincoln—the policy of leaving the question of slavery to the several States directly concerned and to the people thereof. We of New York have nothing to do with slavery in Kentucky, and Mr. Brennan has properly no right to come here to beg for money for the purpose of raising an abolition conflagration in Kentucky. Let him retire and wash his dirty linen at home. Our poor soldiers and their widows and orphans call for all the money our citizens in charity can spare. The slave of Kentucky, meantime, are doing very well, and they can wait, at least to the end of this rebellion, to be turned loose upon the world.

GALS IN A SWIMMING!

"Bob, did you ever see a lot of girls in swimming?"
"No never—did you?"
"Yes; and such a sight I never expect to see again. They beat the mermaids out of sight!"

"I expect so—but where did you obtain your knowledge?"

"Listen, and I'll propel. You know Siss Dunsberry of Strawberry hill. Yes of course you do. Well, Siss the other day, had company, fourteen samples of dimity, that would have infused wicked ideas into the head of an anchorite."

Among the number was Sally Jones and Beckey Jocelyn. Well, after tea, Sally—beautiful creature—proposed to go bathing. You may want to know how I heard that, I listened though the key-hole. The girls jumped at the idea, and as soon as the 'cup and sassafras' were wiped, on went the bonnets and ribbons, and away went the fourteen in pursuit of Cloverdale lake, where the immersion was to take place. The right was taken by Sally Jones, I think I have mentioned her name before. Beautiful creature, lips like cherries and a breast that would do honor to an October patridge."

Well what has all that to do with the story?

"That fourteen good looking girls went a swimming I can understand—nothing is more reasonable—but how came you to see them?"

"That's the question." Bob having said this, sucked his cigar, and looked as if he had got a certain gentleman in a quandary.

"Don't be impatient, my friend, and I will divulge all. The moment the girls left the house I got an old frock and a cast off bonnet; dressed myself in these, disguised my looks with a little false hair, stole a market basket half full of apples, and started down the road, looking for all the world like Biddy McShane the fruit pedlar, who resides in the neighborhood of Strawberry hill."

"Well go on."

"Keep cool and I will; having equipped to my liking, I left the road and struck for the lake by a short cut that brought me to the margin just as the girls had taken their first plunge."

Great Venus, what a sight! Don't ask me to apostrophize. No language can adequately express my feelings. In the centre of the maids was Lilly Jones, a glowing ruby in a basin of liquified moonlight."

"Were they all in?"

"All in but two, and they were about to undress, but were fearful 'some men' would come along and frighten them, I assured them that there was no danger, that all the men were busy in haying and harvesting, while all the boys were off at school at the neighboring village."

"Did this induce them to take the plunge?"

"On one condition."

"That I would hold their 'things' and help to 'pin up' when they came out of the lake."

"And of course you consented?"

"No, sir. I thought of my modesty! and took the nearest road home."

The scene closed with a prolonged whistle from Bob. Whether this indicated doubt or satisfaction, we will inform our readers next 'planting later time or an hour or two afterwards."

A NEW EMPIRE.—The New York Times has the following speculations upon the future of the Confederacy:

"But should the rebels evacuate Virginia—what then? There can be no question as to their final course. Judging from the excellent strategy of defenses they have hitherto displayed, they will, unless absolutely annihilated in a great battle, seek to escape by continuance of the same tactics, into Mexico. There they will find two parties engaged in war—the French seeking conquest, the Mexicans defending their homes. If Jeff. Davis and Beauregard can succeed in crossing the Mississippi and Texas with even a hundred thousand soldiers, with these they will easily hold a balance of power, and can found in the Valley of Mexico the seat of an empire which shall become the traditional enemy of the Great Republic."

"I see through it," as the washerwoman said when the bottom of her tub fell out.

The man who would try to stab a ghost would stick at nothing.

The battle of life—Pitching into our daily bread.

To be angry, is to revenge the faults of others upon ourselves.

Which of the reptiles is a mathematician? The adder.

What is society, after all, but a mixture of mister-ies and miss ories?

A full jug and an empty cup cannot be long together without changing conditions.

A woman may be indifferent to courts of urriers, and courtesy, but not to courteship.

One who is half-man, and half dog will bow to the rich and low-wow to the poor.

The men who deserve, if they do not find the greatest favor among women, are husbandmen.

If you always undertake to play first fiddle in conversation, you may often find yourself in a scrape.

The utter-most parts of the earth are supposed to be the parts where there are most women.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE!

PROMPTNESS MY MOTTO!
SATISFACTION MY AIM!

GEO. W. TUDOR,
MAYSVILLE, - - - KENTUCKY.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM

his friends and the public, that he has just received another large lot of STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, &c.

I also keep constantly on hand, and MANUFACTURE TO ORDER, all articles in the line of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

JOBING IN THIS LINE DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

Please call and examine Goods and Prices, as I am confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with their patronage. I am also selling any of the above Goods Lower than any other house in Mayville.

GEO. W. TUDOR,
55 Market St., bet. 2nd & 3rd Sts.,
next door to William Watkins.
Mayville, June 19 1862-ly

TO CITY AND COUNTRY

MERCHANTS:

WE ARE NOW PREPARED

to sell all kinds of SOAP & CANDLES equal in quality to "imported" or any other markets. "Harvard" Soap at less prices, which the following list will show:

CANDLES. SOAP.

Monk Candles 10c Family Soap, No. 1, 4 1/2

Extra 11c Palm " 5

Summer Monk 12c Extra Palm " 5 1/2

Extra Family Candles 13c German " 6 1/2

24lbs to box 13 1/2 "extra" 6 3/4

Star Candles 13 1/2 "Glycerine" 60 to 75

per dozen.

Five per cent off for CASH in any quantities to suit purchasers.

Cash paid for Tallow and Grease.

Address, BELL & COLLINS.

Soap and Candle, Factory Mayville, Ky.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has this day

associated with him in the Carriage Manufacturing business Mr. JOSEPH ALLEN. From and after this date the business will be conducted under the firm name of BIERBOWER & ALLEN. Thankful for past favors and soliciting the patronage of his friends for the new firm.

R. C. BIERBOWER.

Mayville, Ky., September 6, 1859.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!

THE Undersigned announces to the Citizens of Mayville and the surrounding counties, that they are constantly making and have on hand, a large assortment of

CARRIAGES.

ROCKAWAY. PHETONS. BUGGIES, &c.

All of which they will sell on reasonable terms, and at low figures, and guarantee satisfaction.—Those wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

All our Work is Warranted!

All kinds of REPAIRING attended to promptly.

BIERBOWER & ALLEN.

NEW BOOKS.

Just Received by W. L. PEARCE & CO.

Mill on the Floss, by the Author of 'Adam Bede.' Price \$1.

Against Wind and Tide, by Holmes Lee, author of 'Katie Brand,' &c. Price \$1.

Life Before Him. Price \$1.

Cosmo and Rosemond, by Mrs. Holmes, author of 'Tempest and Sunshine,' &c. Price \$1.

Mademoiselle Mori, a tale of Modern Rome. Price \$1 25.

Life and Speeches of Senator Douglas. Price \$1.

Voyage down the Amazon, with a journey through Liberia, by Perry McDonough Collins. \$1 25.

Bertha Percy, by Margaret Field. Price \$1 25.

The War in Nicaragua, written by General Wm. Walker. Price \$1.

Switzerland, by Sirenus Prime.

Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, collected and republished, by Thos. Carlyle, 4 vol. Price \$5.

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